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# THE JERUSALEM POST

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### Column One By David Courtney

## OEEC Reaches Agreement on Payments Union

EVERY now and then we are told that the Arab League has fallen to pieces or is about to fall to pieces. The occasion of a collective military alliance excluding Iraq and Jordan will doubtless serve for a re-statement of the notion. As a self-contained and effective unity it has never existed; but it has existed, and still exists, as a formal attempt to create a common external policy out of a national kinship among the Arab States and Egypt. The League has also been described as one of Britain's less successful experiments in imperial diplomacy. The belief that it is an unsuccessful imperial experiment, and that the League has fallen to pieces anyway, may be superficial. The introduction of a coherent three-power policy, subscribed to by Britain, the United States and France, in the Middle East, which was an outcome of the recent London conferences, suggests that in fact the Arab League may be better founded than it was.

ITS critical attitude to the three-power statement of policy is probably no more than an example of the way in which the League is characteristic of Arab politics. The desire to eat the cake and keep it, too, has long been endemic among Middle East Arab governments. Whilst demanding arms and economic aid from the West, they pander to mob opinion by insisting upon withdrawal of Western bases and such popular slogans as the unity of the Nile Valley. Russia they keep up their sleeves as an instrument of blackmail, but their rulers lie restless in their beds at night for fear of Communism and the Red Army. Egypt is ready to fall out with Jordan and Iraq over the question of Arab Federation, but at the same time is credited with a plan which would add considerably to Jordan territories.

THE League meetings are too public to be the place for sensible decisions without mob appeal. In fact, of course, there is unlikely to be any effective expulsion of Jordan; there is unlikely to be any decisive rejection of the offer of the three-power declaration. And as for peace negotiations with Israel, there, too, contemptuously treated as they have been in the Council deliberations, might easily come about if the three Western powers responsible for the Middle East declaration were to call the League's bluff. They could do so.

THE three powers which put their signature to the recent declaration may be irritated by the folly of Arab League decisions, but they want the League. It is probably fair to say that the sponsorship of the League has passed from Britain to the United States and France, which, basically, is that of Britain, and includes support for any existing framework of unity in the Middle East. The Arab League is that framework. The Americans have been brought round to acceptance of the League by strong Turkish and Persian arguments, in which these two countries have made it clear that they cannot be expected to take the brunt of aggressive action from Russia on the strength of Atlantic bases. Quite naturally, they ask to be backed up, and again quite naturally regard the Arab League area as providing the most suitable rear base. The new Turkish Government is understood to have emphasized this need, and to have agreed with its predecessor that Britain and France, with whom Turkey is in treaty relationship, and America, upon whom Turkey depends for military aid, should jointly endeavour to strengthen the Arab League and bring about peace between its members and Israel.

THESE are circumstances that help to ensure the continuance of the Arab League in spite of internal conflict and irresponsible decisions. But whether they were ill, remain in, or get better, remains to be seen. The answer is still with London, Washington, and Paris.

PARIS, Sunday (Reuter). — The executive committee of the Organisation for European Economic Cooperation reached agreement on all points on its agenda after a two-day meeting on the proposed European Payments Union, Secretary-General Robert Marjolin announced today at a press conference.

Mr. Marjolin said that he was "almost certain" that a European Payments Union would be set up shortly. The committee's recommendations would all be submitted for approval to the O.E.E.C. 18-nation governing council. The executive committee reached agreement on the following points:

1. Difficulties raised by Belgium: "Certain arrangements" facilitating Belgium's entry into the Payments Union would be submitted to the governing council.

2. The credit quotas to be contributed to the Payments Union and the gold percentage of payments settlements: The approval of the Economic Cooperation Administration would have to be sought before dollars could be used to finance the Union or help debtor countries in difficulties.

3. The duration of the Union's existence.

4. A system of "lending and borrowing" which would come into operation when the creditor of a debtor country had drained the quotas allowed him under the Union.

5. The repayment of existing debts.

Mr. Marjolin said that the payments and trade committees of the O.E.E.C. would meet next Sunday to draft the recommendations agreed by the executive committee. The governing council would probably consider these recommendations on July 6. The executive committee would probably meet once more on the question, either on June 30 or 24 hours before the council meeting.

## Republican Senators Attack Lie's Stand

WASHINGTON, Sunday (UPI). — Two Republican Senators today attacked U.N. Secretary-General Trygve Lie, and said that the U.S. should seek his ouster unless he changes his way.

Senators Styles Bridges of New Hampshire and William Knowland of California bitterly assailed Mr. Lie's recent proposal that the Chinese Communists be seated in the U.N. "That would be abject surrender to the Soviet Union in the cold war," they said in a joint statement.

## Einstein Suggestion

LAKE SUCCESS, Sunday, (AP). — Dr. Albert Einstein today suggested that the U.S. and Russia surrender their stockpiles of atomic bombs to an international authority. He also advocated in a U.N. radio interview a systematic disarmament for all countries and the establishment of a world government.

## Jordan-Syria Economic Talks

The Jordan economic delegation to Syria, headed by Minister of Economy Said Ala-e-Din, met the Syrian officials for the first time yesterday, the Damascus radio reported.

## Arabs Note Big 3 Statement

ALEXANDRIA, Sunday (Reuter). — An Arab League reply to the recent British, French and American Middle East arms declaration — to be handed over to the Big Three on June 21 — will express "concern about their armament due to a deep feeling of their responsibility in the maintenance of international security," it was learned last night.

The joint reply of the Arab League states will say:

1. No one is more keen than the Arab countries for the maintenance of peace in the Middle East. They are by nature peace-loving countries, and by successive examples have proved the extent of their respect for the U.N. Charter and resolutions.
2. Concern about their armament is due to a deep feeling of their responsibility as independent sovereign states to keep security at home and the defence of their frontiers, and to carry out their duty in the maintenance of international security in this region. Such duties are incumbent on individual Arab states, and the Arab League, as a regional organization to which the U.N. Charter is applicable.

3. "Peaceful Aims" — Before the Big Three thought of making their declaration, Arab officials repeatedly expressed their peaceful aims, thereby invalidating Israel's demands that Arab countries give an assurance that weapons requested from Britain, France, America or other countries are purely for defence measures.

4. Arming for defence takes into consideration questions of populations, length of boundaries, etc.

5. The Arab countries note with interest the assurances given by the Big Three in their declaration that they do not intend to favour Israel or sovereignty and independence.

## Royal Decree Returns Wafdists To Power in Parliament

CAIRO, Sunday (UPI). — Seventeen Senators, including two former Premiers, were removed from office by Royal decrees in a move that returned the government Wafdist Party to parliamentary power, it was announced today.

A total of 29 senators was originally ousted, but a later decree reinstated 12. The remaining 17 were replaced by Wafdists.

The Senators were dismissed on the grounds that their appointments in 1944 had been "incorrectly made."

Among those dismissed but later reinstated was Sen. President Mohammed Hussein Heykal Pasha who had been under strong attack by the Wafdists in the Senate recently. Reliable sources said that the Minister of Communications, Zaki el Araby Pasha, veteran Wafdist leader, will be appointed Senate President to replace Heykal. If the report is confirmed the cabinet will be reshuffled to replace Araby, who will resign.

Heykal, leader of the Liberal Constitutional Party, had been the Senate chief for six years. He had been criticized recently for his handling of Senate debates, and Wafdist quarters charged he was "unfit" for the Senate presidency.

The effect of the decrees, issued after a long cabinet session, was to return the Wafdists to Parliamentary control for the first time in five years. The Senate numbers 143 members, two-thirds of them elected and the rest appointed by the King. The last general election in January, 1946, gave the Wafdists a majority in the Chamber of Deputies but only 28 seats in the Senate. The Wafdists now have 62 Senate seats but are assured of at least 10 supporters among the independent senators.

## Comay Meets Premier of Eire

LONDON, Sunday (PTA). — Mr. Michael Comay, Director of the Commonwealth Division of the Irish Foreign Ministry, returned here this morning from a three-day visit to Dublin where he was received by the Prime Minister, Mr. John Costello, who showed great interest in the development of Ireland. They later attended a session of Parliament together.

Mr. Comay, who participated in the launching of the Jewish Palestine Appeal drive, was also received by the Secretary for External Affairs, Mr. Sean McBride. He presented Mr. McBride with a personal letter from Mr. Moshe Sharett and received a personal letter from Mr. Sharett in return.

During the 45-minute talk with Mr. McBride, Mr. Comay discussed Irish-Israel relations, particularly the trade position, and also the questions of Jerusalem and the Holy Places in connection with Israel's proposals to the Trusteeship Council.

## WATER REACHES JERUSALEM

Water reached Jerusalem through the new pipeline shortly after midnight last night.

Mr. Ze'ev Leibovitz, head of the Municipal Water Department, was the only official at the Huda pumping station late last night when the giant pumps began pushing the water through the new line, uphill to the capital.

At the Bab el Wad station the water was directed into the fields for a short time and by the light of an electric torch Mr. Leibovitz examined it for purity. He reported that it was clear, and it was then directed into the old line. It reached the Romema water tower shortly afterwards.

The new 21-kilometre line runs from Huda to Bab el Wad, where it joins the old Ras el Ain-Latrun pipe. The Jerusalem Municipality announced yesterday that as from today the quantity of water to enter the city would be doubled to 8,000 cubic metres daily as the result of the laying of the new pipeline. This will mean that every house will get water frequently. It could not yet be determined how frequent this would be, however.

In another three or four months the supply will be raised to 12,000 cubic metres the amount pumped into the city before the War of Liberation.

## Two Know-How Missions for Israel

WASHINGTON, Sunday (UPI). — Technical advice on industry and education will be offered to Israel by two separate U.S. missions which are to leave shortly, Federal Security Administrator, Oscar Ewing, announced today.

In a speech at the concluding session of the three-day conference here of the American Trade Union Council of the National Committee for Israel, Mr. Ewing said that experts on industrial efficiency will depart from the U.S. in the near future to advise employers and workers on improving methods of production without resorting to speedup.

He also said that a mission of educators to survey Israel's educational problems will leave for Israel sometime this summer at the request of Israel Ministry of Education. This mission will be headed by Dr. Earl J. McGrath, U.N. Commissioner of Education. Mr. Ewing explained that the choice of such a high-ranking official to head the educational mission indicated the importance which the U.S. attached to the "desire to help other democratic nations raise their living standards."

## Booster Democracy

Ewing said that when the Point Four programme comes into operation "there will of course be many ways in which we shall be able to help Israel further. We are out to bolster forces of democracy in every land and in the Middle East this means both Israel and Arab countries by providing technical assistance in fields where we have something to teach."

Ewing said that the "great goal must be peace — peace in the Middle East and peace throughout the world. I believe that the Histadrut programme for its Arab members is a step in this direction and for this reason it has importance even beyond what it does for welfare of individual people concerned."

## Israel Studies U.S. Amity Pact

WASHINGTON, Sunday (UPI). — Informed sources here believe it will be at least two or three months before the United States and Israel sign a treaty of friendship, commerce and shipping.

One highly-placed diplomat said that when details of the treaty are finally ironed out, they are expected to play an important role in encouraging private capital investments in Israel. He said that the plans now under consideration call for the willingness of Israel to

## Next Peace Move Up to Jordan, Sharett Says; Silent on Talks

### Reply on Charges

Mr. Ben Gurion is expected to make a statement in the Knesset this week on Jordan charges that the Israel Army has treated infiltrators with "undue brutality."

### U.K. Urged Press Middle East Peace

LONDON, Sunday (PTA). — Commenting on the recent Jordan-Israel frontier incident, the Sunday "Observer" appeals to Britain to use the intervening period until the next Arab League meeting in October to influence the Arab states in favour of peace with Israel. Simultaneously, the "Observer" counsels Israel to avoid anything on her part which could provoke incidents.

Today's comment follows last Sunday's article by Philip Toynbee, giving what purported to be an eyewitness account of the recent deportation of Arab infiltrators from Hebron, but it was unlikely that any part of the southern Negev would be granted to Abdullah on a permanent basis, the paper said.

To complicate matters, there was an "unconfirmed" report that Egypt would give up the Gaza strip if Israel shared the refugees with Jordan and gave Abdullah the port rights which he desires. Israel may not be physically or economically able to handle more Arabs even though the Gaza strip would be a valuable acquisition, Mr. Curran said.

## 68 Infiltrators Caught in Negev

BEERSHEBA, Sunday. — Sixty-eight infiltrators were apprehended in the area during the week-end, 40 of them near Netiv Hamoledet, north-west of Beersheba, it was stated here today.

Another 13 were arrested near Kibbutz Shuvai, and nine surrendered near Gil'ad, both groups consisting mainly of women and children who had come from Gaza. On the junction of the Tel Aviv-Beersheba and Beersheba-Gaza roads, four infiltrators were taken prisoner after a short skirmish in which one Arab was wounded and a donkey killed.

A few kilometres to the north, Kibbutz Sa'ad was attacked by marauders and an exchange of fire, lasting one hour, ensued, but nobody was hurt. Between Tekuma and Netiv Hamoledet, a military vehicle was fired at, presumably also by marauders.

On Friday night, five marauders succeeded in penetrating into Tifrah, a cooperative village on the Gaza-Beersheba road, and in removing household goods out of several homes, where people were sleeping. They also laid poison near the chicken runs and cow-sheds, but the animals did not touch the poison. They made off with a Sten-gun and some loot.

East of Petah Tikva today, a group of marauders was intercepted while crossing the border. In the exchange of fire that followed an Arab was wounded and taken to hospital. The rest of the gang escaped. A dead donkey was found near the place the wounded man fell.

Two mules were stolen from Shafr settlement last night.

## KADI PLEADS FOR PEACE

An appeal to the Arab states to strive towards peace with Israel was made by Sheikh Taher e-Tabari, Israeli Chief Kadi, in his recent address over Kol Israel on the occasion of the beginning of the Moslem holy month, Ramadan.

## Stresses Will to Peace As Condition for Big Three Arms

By MOSHE BRILLIANT

HAKIRYA, Sunday. — Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett said today that there had been no fresh developments nor progress in peace negotiations with Trans-Jordan. He said that Israel was patiently going ahead with its own work, but would be ready to negotiate an arrangement if the Jordan Kingdom wanted it. "It depends on the other side," he said.

## Jordan, Egypt Must Untie Internal Knot

A high Israel official has resumed peace talks with King Abdullah in Amman. "The New York Times" correspondent, Gene Curran, has reported from Tel Aviv. A stalemate in the talks still obtained, it was reported, and it was not expected that any substantial progress could be made until various loose ends were tied together, probably with the help of Egypt. It was becoming apparent, the article stated, that Jordan and Egypt will have to untangle their own internal knots before Jordan and Israel can come to a satisfactory agreement.

If Israel gave Jordan a corridor to the Gaza strip, Abdullah would first have to get the consent of Egypt, Mr. Curran wrote. If Egypt consented, Israel might allow Jordan the use of a corridor from Hebron, but it was unlikely that any part of the southern Negev would be granted to Abdullah on a permanent basis, the paper said.

To complicate matters, there was an "unconfirmed" report that Egypt would give up the Gaza strip if Israel shared the refugees with Jordan and gave Abdullah the port rights which he desires. Israel may not be physically or economically able to handle more Arabs even though the Gaza strip would be a valuable acquisition, Mr. Curran said.

## Verbal Assurances

But, Mr. Sharett said, the statement of principles in the light of which applications for war material would be considered was inadequate. True, he said, there was a reference to assurances that the arms would not be used for aggression. But this was not enough, he said. It was a cause of regret that readiness to conclude a lasting peace was not among the conditions set. Mere verbal assurances disclaiming aggressive intentions did not offer a conclusive guarantee as long as they were coupled with a persistent refusal to negotiate peace. This being the case, Israel alone could justifiably ask for defensive weapons, because it alone was ready for peace. The Arab states did not merit them because they did not give "an earnest of their good faith by entering into peace negotiations."

Challenged by the correspondent of the Maphan organ "Al Hamishmar" on the reference to the defence of the area as a whole which was regarded as labelling the agreement "an act in the cold war," Mr. Sharett said that Israel's own defensive needs were enough to justify its application for arms.

The Foreign Minister took the opportunity of pointing out that local newspapers were not serving the best interests of Israel by launching unbridled attacks upon governments with which it was Israel's policy to maintain friendly relations. He deplored particularly personal abuse of their representatives. The Foreign Minister who had himself been the butt of press attacks by the Soviet and satellite press, said, "Let us not imitate them." He urged that ideological disagreements need not take the form of slander against the Soviet Government. Similarly, abuse directed against western statesmen had to be condemned.

Because the press here was free, Mr. Sharett went on, editors should themselves introduce rules of restraint and not offend friendly countries by irresponsible utterances.

## Eytan Leaves After Near-Accident

TEL AVIV, Sunday. — Mr. Walter Eytan, Director-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, had a narrow escape early this morning, when a wheel of the Scandinavian Airlines plane, which was taking him to Stockholm, came loose during the take-off. The pilot heard a slight explosion in the front wheel and brought the aircraft to a smooth stop, thus avoiding an accident. The wheel was changed and the second take-off was perfect.

It is expected that Mr. Eytan will tomorrow head Israel's reply to Sweden's note of protest.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



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**HA'KIRYA NOTES**

The President and Mrs. Weissman entertained Mr. and Mrs. Eddie Cantor to lunch at their home in Rehovot on Saturday. Among the guests were the American Ambassador and Mrs. James G. McDonald and Mr. Bigl Weissenberg.

**Social & Personal**

Dr. George Stefansky, Director of Research for the United Palestine Appeal and former Professor of Political Science at the University of New York, Geneva, and Prague, arrived in Israel by Air France yesterday on a four-week visit to continue his research work here.

Mr. Julian Venesky, chairman of the National Campaign Cabinet of the U.S.A. and Mr. Samuel Rothberg, National Chairman of Initial Gifts and member of the National Campaign Cabinet, arrived in Israel yesterday to confer with Government and Jewish Agency leaders on the programme of the U.S.A.

Mr. Arif Handler, member of the Executive of the Ha-poei Hamizrachi, has left Israel for Europe in connection with the preparations for the forthcoming Zionist Congress.

Miss Jean Jaffe, of the New York "Day," has returned to Israel from a three-week assignment in Persia.

Prof. P. Shnerman will deliver the third in his series of three guest lectures under the auspices of the Hebrew University on "Introduction to Medical Pedagogy" at 7.30 p.m. this evening at the Sanica (Room 15, 2nd floor), Jerusalem.

**BIRTH**

EPSTEIN — To Lotte (nee Kaufmann), wife of A. Epstein, architect, on Friday, June 16, 1950, at the Bikur Holim Hospital, Jerusalem, a daughter, LEVITZ — To Ruth, wife of Mr. Jerry Levitz, Tel Aviv, on June 15, 1950 — a daughter.

**MEMORIAL SERVICE**

A plaque in memory of Dr. Bernard B. Berkeley will be unveiled today at Hadasah Hospital "D" (Beth Hadagel) by Mrs. Annette Berkeley.

**Suknik to Receive Prize Award**

The IL500 Bublik Prize will be awarded by the Hebrew University to Professor E. Suknik, Chairman of the Institute of Jewish Studies, at 6.15 on Wednesday evening at the Hattabone building.

**Cantor Coming To Jerusalem**

Mr. Eddie Cantor, National Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal in the U.S., is expected to arrive in Jerusalem today. He will stay at the King David Hotel until Wednesday.

On arrival Mr. Cantor will be greeted by the District Representative, Dr. A. Biran. In the evening he will meet members of the Jewish Agency Executive at the home of Mr. Berl Locker, Chairman.

On Tuesday he is scheduled to meet the Minister of Supply and Rationing, Dr. Dov Joseph.

**CORNERSTONE FOR WIZO NURSERY**

The cornerstone for a Wizo day nursery was laid on Municipal grounds here this afternoon in the presence of Mr. James G. McDonald, the U.S. Ambassador, and Mrs. Ravka Skiff, President of the World Wizo.

## AT THE CINEMA

"The Sign of the Ram" (Studio, Jerusalem) is a mediocre film about the trouble caused by a woman's jealousy. It is interesting in that it brings back to the screen the lovely Susan Peters who, a victim of a hunting accident, must spend the rest of her life in a wheel chair. She plays the part of such a woman in this film. Some good performances are turned in by Alexander ("Wilson") Knox, Phyllis Thaxter, Peggy Ann Garner and the late Danie May Witty.

**Lubitsch's Last Capriccio**

"That Lady in Ermine" (Orion) was evidently inspired by the Jean Gilbert operetta of the same name. The plot is about the invasion of Bergamo by the Hungarians in 1681. A romance springs up between a Hungarian colonel, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and the lady of a castle, Betty Grable. Her husband, impersonating a gypsy, is played by Cesar Romero. The charm of the story lies in the fact that the colonel falls in love with a portrait of an ancestor of the lady before he meets the lady herself. The score by Frederick Hollander seems to be a parody of the theme of Liszt's Second Hungarian Rhapsody.

**Another Musical**

"Romance on the High Seas" (Zion) is a musical of average standard. The story is the usual comedy of errors. Oscar Levant appears this time more as an actor than a pianist. Others in the

cast are S.S. Szekell, Jack Carson, Janis Paige, Don De Fore, and Doris Day. The coloured singer, Fortunio Bonanova, is the most entertaining in the picture.

**Detective Doctor**

"A Woman's Revenge" (Alamo) is an undistinguished film version of a very good and popular Aldous Huxley story, "The Gioconda Smile." Here again a film is crowded with ailing persons and nurses, and a doctor who has to act as a physician as well as a psychologist and a versatile detective. As a matter of fact, at the last minute he saves Charles Boyer from the gallows and gives the murderers of the late Mrs. Boyer a well deserved injection. Sir Cedric Hardwicke, as the doctor, steals the show.

**Cantor Comedy**

"The Zill Cinema in Jaffa" offers the only opportunity in town to see a film starring Eddie Cantor, "Show Business" is a charming comedy, which was produced in 1943, and which includes one of the funniest parodies on opera that has been filmed.

**Yugoslav Story**

"The Yugoslav Legion" gave a showing of "The Flag" on Thursday night. It is a story of the Yugoslav partisans, and is quite modest as far as the artistic approach and the technique are concerned. The film is interesting from the ethnological and folkloristic point of view.

## 4,000 Jerusalem Children Registered

More than 4,000 new pupils in Jerusalem have been registered for the coming school year. Mr. Daniel Auster, the Mayor, reported to yesterday's meeting of the Municipal Council. The registration was completed within the two-week limit required by the Education Law and, contrary to expectations, there was no need for the 21 registration stations that had been established. Mr. Auster said. The number of stations was reduced to ten and the staff reduced accordingly.

Classified according to the type of school preferred by the parents, 932 children were registered for the Mizrahi schools, 879 for the General schools, 636 for Aguda and 634 for Labour schools. In Bet Safafa, 45 Arab children were registered and will attend a Government school. Besides these school systems, 132 children were registered for attendance in schools which are recognized by the Government, such as those of Alliance Israelite and Evelina de Rothschild, but are not part of any system. Two hundred and sixty-two children were enrolled for religious schools, such as Talmud Torah, which are also not included in any system.

Of the 4,113 children registered, 3,593 are now of kindergarten and pre-school age, 121 of first grade age, and 399 children could not be classified since the parent did not know the child's exact age.

## Three Bishops Among Group Of Pilgrims from 13 Lands

LYDDA AIRPORT, Sunday. — Three Bishops were among the group of 73 Holy Year pilgrims who arrived here this morning in a Near East Airlines plane from Rome, on a 60-hour visit to Holy Places in Israel.

The party included pilgrims of 13 countries—seven Latin American States, the U.S., Canada, Australia, France, the Philippines and Italy. As they stepped out of the Sky-master on to the soil of Israel, several of the clergymen bent down to kiss the ground, while others gazed at the view in amazement. The 24 ladies in the group wore pink carnations in their lapels.

It was the first organized group of pilgrims since the end of April, and the Patra Travel Agency, which caters for Holy Year pilgrimages, expects another chartered plane with a similar number next week.

Many languages were heard in the Airport Restaurant where the group had breakfast and were briefed for their trip through Israel. Some of the priests remained silently in a corner praying or reading the Bible, while others shot questions at people standing around—asking who built the beautiful airport, how far away Jerusalem was, and whether they would be taken to settlements. But the time at their disposal is just sufficient to take them to Nazareth, Holy Places on the shores of Lake Tiberias such as Kfar Nahum (Capernaum), and Tabgha, then to Mount Tabor, Haifa and Jerusalem by train.

**ELECTED**—Dr. Ralph Bunche, Director of the U.N. Department of Trusteeship, has been elected to the Board of Trustees of Oberlin College in Ohio.

## STOCK MARKETS

TEL AVIV

JUNE 16

Buyers Sellers

Government Loans	1000	1000
Pop. 45-49 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 50-54 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 55-59 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 60-64 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 65-69 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 70-74 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 75-79 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 80-84 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 85-89 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 90-94 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 95-99 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 100-104 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 105-109 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 110-114 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 115-119 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 120-124 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 125-129 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 130-134 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 135-139 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 140-144 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 145-149 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 150-154 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 155-159 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 160-164 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 165-169 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 170-174 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 175-179 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 180-184 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 185-189 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 190-194 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 195-199 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 200-204 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 205-209 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 210-214 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 215-219 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 220-224 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 225-229 (IL10)	1011	1011
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Pop. 250-254 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 255-259 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 260-264 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 265-269 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 270-274 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 275-279 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 280-284 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 285-289 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 290-294 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 295-299 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 300-304 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 305-309 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 310-314 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 315-319 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 320-324 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 325-329 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 330-334 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 335-339 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 340-344 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 345-349 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 350-354 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 355-359 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 360-364 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 365-369 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 370-374 (IL10)	1011	1011
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Pop. 380-384 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 385-389 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 390-394 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 395-399 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 400-404 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 405-409 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 410-414 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 415-419 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 420-424 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 425-429 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 430-434 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 435-439 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 440-444 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 445-449 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 450-454 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 455-459 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 460-464 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 465-469 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 470-474 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 475-479 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 480-484 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 485-489 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 490-494 (IL10)	1011	1011
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Pop. 500-504 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 505-509 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 510-514 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 515-519 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 520-524 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 525-529 (IL10)	1011	1011
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Pop. 535-539 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 540-544 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 545-549 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 550-554 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 555-559 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 560-564 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 565-569 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 570-574 (IL10)	1011	1011
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Pop. 585-589 (IL10)	1011	1011
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Pop. 620-624 (IL10)	1011	1011
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Pop. 635-639 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 640-644 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 645-649 (IL10)	1011	1011
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Pop. 655-659 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 660-664 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 665-669 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 670-674 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 675-679 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 680-684 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 685-689 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 690-694 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 695-699 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 700-704 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 705-709 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 710-714 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 715-719 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 720-724 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 725-729 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 730-734 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 735-739 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 740-744 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 745-749 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 750-754 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 755-759 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 760-764 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 765-769 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 770-774 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 775-779 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 780-784 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 785-789 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 790-794 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 795-799 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 800-804 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 805-809 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 810-814 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 815-819 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 820-824 (IL10)	1011	1011
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Pop. 845-849 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 850-854 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 855-859 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 860-864 (IL10)	1011	1011
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Pop. 870-874 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 875-879 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 880-884 (IL10)	1011	1011
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Pop. 900-904 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 905-909 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 910-914 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 915-919 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 920-924 (IL10)	1011	1011
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Pop. 950-954 (IL10)	1011	1011
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Pop. 960-964 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 965-969 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 970-974 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 975-979 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 980-984 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 985-989 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 990-994 (IL10)	1011	1011
Pop. 995-999 (IL10)	1011	1011

## STATE OF ISRAEL

NOTICES TO THE PUBLIC

EXAMINATION AND REGISTRATION OF VESSELS

Department of Shipping

Ministry of Communications

All owners of sailing craft in the Haifa Bay Area and the Northern District who do not possess Israel Registration Certificates for those vessels are herewith informed that they must register same, under the Ports Ordinance, with the Shipping Registrar.

We likewise inform owners of vessels registered in Israel that they must submit same for annual examination by authorized examiners, under the Articles concerning Ship Registration and licence grants for same. Below are the times and places for the registration and testing of vessels in the Haifa Bay Area and the Northern District:

1. Motor-boats for transporting passengers and loads: June 15-30; 2. Sail-boats for transporting loads: June 15-30; 3. Row-boat, with or without outboard motor, for transporting passengers and loads: July 1-15; 4. Sail-boats or motor-boats for fishing: June 15-July 15; 5. Tug-boats: July 1-15; 6. Rafts and all other vessels not mentioned above: July 15-30.

All vessel owners concerned must apply to the Shipping Registrar, 82 Kingsway, Haifa, at the time fixed for the specific type of vessel, between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. and bring:

1. Latest registration certificate, if any, or any other proof of ownership of the craft concerned; 2. Identity card; 3. Request to examine the craft (forms obtainable at the Shipping Registrar's or at the Haifa Port Management Information Office); 4. Authorization from the owner of the







## THE JERUSALEM POST

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Monday, June 17, 1968  
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**THE** record of Jewish colonization in this country is full of new departures that sprang in the first instance from attempts to hinder the Yishuv's development. They range from flourishing settlements on sites not previously intended for cultivation but founded as the answer to the killing of Jews there, to the many-aided maritime enterprise of Israel which began when the Arab boatmen of Jaffa refused to unload goods intended for Tel Aviv. An outcome of this kind may well be the ultimate reply to the continued refusal of Iraq to permit the flow of oil from Mosul to the Haifa refineries, and of Egypt to allow the passage of tankers through the Suez Canal. The Canal concession expires in 1968, after which it reverts to the Egyptian Government. Eighteen years in the economic development of a country is not long, and Egypt's flouting of the international convention by which it bound itself to keep the Canal open to vessels of all nations and to maintain it free of blockade is not likely to reconcile the states interested in unhindered shipping to the prospects of a Canal entirely in Egyptian control. A canal through Israel territory, from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea, often considered by experts, may become a matter of practical politics before the year 1968, and a factor in its favour will be the present refusal to allow tankers for Israel to pass through Suez.

A more immediate possible outcome of the Arab governments' intransigence is the taking over by Israel of the Haifa refineries. Mosul is not the only source of petroleum. It is no secret that Israel is negotiating for supplies of crude oil to be brought without recourse to either the pipeline from Mosul or the Suez Canal. It is not unlikely that the Iraqi Government, which sides with Jordan in the Arab League quarrel, would be glad enough to let the oil flow but that it has become the victim of its own anti-Israel war propaganda of earlier years and now dares not make any move that would benefit Israel. The fact remains that by continuing, for whatever reason, to fight Israel, Iraq is causing loss to itself, and doing damage that may well prove irreparable, and at the same causing Israel to seek independence in this point also. This country cannot afford to allow the refineries forever to stand idle and finally to deteriorate, even though they belong to a foreign company. They constitute one of Israel's economic assets and they must be put to work by helping Iraq and Egypt, or either of them separately, will be helping themselves. By hindering them, they cannot so much longer hold them up, but they will be doing themselves permanent harm.

There's one other story about food in our mail-bag this week. It's about a poor-old girl who happens to be fond of liver. There used to be a time when her mother had it on the table at least once a week, but now the liver has fallen victim to the fact that a frozen animal apparently has neither liver, nor tongue nor even a kidney. One day recently she visited a neighbour who asked what



POLITICAL PSYCHIATRY AT M. SCHUMAN'S

## ELIAHU GOLOMB: Haganah Planner of 30 Years Ago

The following letter from Eliahu Golomb, the fifth anniversary of whose death was marked on Friday, was written in 1932, when it had been decided to ask Mr. David Haganah, who was then studying in London to join "the work," which stood for Haganah. It is taken from a book of Golomb's writings, edited by Tehuda Erez, which will shortly be published by the Mafpi publishing house.

When you know me better, you will know that I am to a certain extent without manners. I have not accustomed myself to take into account all the conventions that exist between a man and his fellows, and because of that I sometimes forget to pay attention to the effect my actions may have on people. But I am approaching you to work with us as you approach a stranger, or a man whom you wish to try out. What is more, I will not take upon myself the task you have tried to impose on me—that I should make your decision for you.

Our work will have to become a movement. Everywhere among the scattered Jews we must find helpers for whom our affairs shall become the focus of their lives. Everywhere we must establish groups that can create opportunities for our work, by supplying funds and in other ways. Everywhere we must find a group for whom our problems in Eretz Israel—labour, immigration and defence—would always be before their eyes, and who will devote their talents, time and energies to them. We shall never do all we might unless we teach these people our way of thought, and tie them closely to the work in Eretz Israel. And who should do this best but the people on whom the burden of the work itself falls?



Eliahu Golomb

## KEEPING POSTED

A NUMBER of correspondents have recently complained that foodstuffs are being sold either dirty or adulterated. One housewife declares that when her grocer is asked for half a rye loaf, he upends the other half and uses the cut surface to count out his change. Another declares she went to buy some pastry. Glancing hurriedly at the goods behind the smeary glass, she said to the unshaven shop-owner: "I'll take that piece of raisin cake, please."

"Raisin cake?" he asked, puzzled, as he waved his hand across the pastry, and a swarm of little black flies rose from the plain cake in the dish. The following, however, happened in New York. A city food inspector was enjoying his breakfast till, on breaking open a bun, he found a beetle. Calling over the manager, the inspector showed him the evidence which would undoubtedly produce a heavy fine. The quick-thinking manager picked up the bun, said "what do you know, a raisin!" stuffed it into his mouth and swallowed the evidence.

There's one other story about food in our mail-bag this week. It's about a poor-old girl who happens to be fond of liver. There used to be a time when her mother had it on the table at least once a week, but now the liver has fallen victim to the fact that a frozen animal apparently has neither liver, nor tongue nor even a kidney. One day recently she visited a neighbour who asked what

she wouldn't like to see their hen in the back garden. "She lays an egg for us every single day," the hostess added. Much impressed, the little girl returned home, and thinking of her favourite dish, said to her mother wistfully: "I wish if we only had a live one in our back yard, then we could eat liver every Shabbat."

WE often wonder what persons dream about when they absent-mindedly and wrongly address envelopes. Do they transfer wishes and desires into the errors they commit? It would have been interesting to know what the American correspondent was thinking when he addressed an envelope to the "Tourist Development Centre, Amman, Israel." It landed in the hands of the Tourist Information Centre in Jerusalem, who on opening it found that it was meant for an office in Jordan. It was finally given to a diplomat crossing the lines, who most diplomatically cut out the word "Israel."

From one of Britain's most famous book sellers, Blackwell's at Oxford, came a postcard, not so long ago, addressed to a reader: "Jerusalem, Palestine, Syria." One would think that despite a sting to historic tradition at Oxford they would have heard by now that the Turks are no longer in Jerusalem, that since their

## JERUSALEM ART NOTES

### Israel Museums

PROFESSOR A.B. de Vries of the Mauritshuis, The Hague, and of the Royal Dutch Office of Documentation of Art History and Iconography, who spent some weeks with us in the spring, will return for two months this autumn. Professor de Vries will study the public collections of Israel and advise the Ministry of Education and Culture on future museum planning, with special reference to the Museum to be built in Jerusalem's new Government Quarter.

Professor de Vries is one of the greatest "Showmen of Art," and internationally acknowledged as a leading expert in the modern presentation of art collections. He made the famous Mauritshuis the best arranged picture gallery in the world by reconstructing its original character as a private "Cabinet d'Art" within the framework of a patrician palace of the Renaissance.

Many other museums in the Low Countries, suffering from the overcrowding typical of these old and rich collections, were reorganized by de Vries, so that by relegating "minor" works to secondary galleries, open to scholars, the masterpieces are now shown to their best advantage.

The general situation in Israel and Holland, outside, is much the same: Our small country has four Museums and more public collections are planned. As in the Low Countries where one goes by tram from one city to another, Israel can be considered a unity for the purpose of an exhibition.

There are, after all, Museums in London which are almost as far apart as the Bezalel Museum in Jerusalem and the Municipal Museum in Tel Aviv. The splitting-up of important works, therefore, could easily be avoided, if local patriotism will submit to having, let us say, the full collection of Jankel Adler in Jerusalem and the full collection of Lieberman in Tel Aviv. In collecting antiquities, for instance, there exists competition between Haifa and Tel Aviv which should be avoided.

There is a strong trend in Israel toward the opening of museums in small towns, which could be stockpiled from the overflowing stocks of the big cities' collection. This would grace our new towns, forming cultural centres, without depleting the collections of the cities, indeed, easing the congestion of their galleries.

Th. P.M.

I am not afraid to call you away from your studies. I believe that those who do not join the labour movement will remain cut off, and that their talents and work will be lost in the confusion. Of course there are some who have remained outside the movement and whose work is still fruitful, but that is only due to their exceptional gifts, and their ability to make their voice heard even in that emptiness of atmosphere. Weizmann is one of these, and perhaps only Weizmann, even Jabo (Jabotinsky), for all his talents, has disintegrated in these poisonous surroundings. (Davar)

## Readers' Letters

**FRENCH RIGHTS**  
The Editor, The Jerusalem Post  
Sir,—With reference to the letter of Mr. E. Mayer-Bentov in your issue of June 15 with regard to my article on "The Knesset and Constitutional Law," published in your issue of June 13, I wish to say that my manuscript contained an error. It should not have read "France, for instance, the first country on the European continent to adopt a formal constitution, has none today," but "had none until 1946." The fact remains that the various constitutional laws of 1875 did not deal with the fundamental rights of the citizen. This gap was filled by the new constitution of 1946, but for more than 70 years France had neither a consolidated constitution, nor were fundamental rights mentioned in her various constitutional laws enacted during that period.

Yours, etc.,  
ISMAR FREUND  
Jerusalem, June 15.

**MUSIC MONOPOLY**  
The Editor, The Jerusalem Post  
Sir,—I wish to complain about the sole concert tickets agency in Jerusalem. It is a shame that people have to stand hours in queues to get tickets, but if this has to be, why is there no control to see that the agency sells all—or most—of the tickets, and that it does not keep half of them for friends?

We have succeeded in stopping butchers, grocers and others from setting up a monopoly. I stood for three quarters of an hour yesterday in the office of the agency and saw what was going on.

Yours, etc.,  
"DESPERATE MUSIC LOVER"  
(Name and address supplied)  
Jerusalem, June 9.

**SMALL CHANGE**  
Sir,—What does the Treasury intend to do about the shortage of small coins? Have the bus cooperatives been appointed as bankers of the Government for small coins? If not, are the profits they derive from the loss of their dirty tokens by the public taxed?

Yours, etc.,  
JOSEPH COHEN  
Kfar Ata, June 9.

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## FRENCH SEEK STEEL LEADERSHIP

### Lorraine Challenges the Ruhr

METZ, France (ONA). —

HERE, in this smoking corner of Europe, the French are attempting to create an authentic new fact in power politics — a French heavy industry, strong and efficient enough to challenge Germany for mastery of Europe's economy.

In these 8,000 square kms. of upper Lorraine, studded with smokestacks and mine-shafts, the French have for three years been making the major effort of their famous national plan for reconstruction. Perhaps a billion dollars from all sources, public and private, have been sunk in the postwar effort to rebuild the shattered steel mills of France, tear down and reconstruct a quarter of the old blast furnaces in the Moselle valley, double coal production, find new uses for it, and give it the greatest steam-power plant in Europe.

What is significant is that Lorraine — where 80 per cent of France's 9m. tons of steel was poured last year — is stirring and alive again; and that, after the passage of a generation, Frenchmen should not be trying to prove the old German thesis that it is Lorraine, and not the Ruhr, that is to be "steel master" of Europe. Upon their success or failure may depend the next generation of European politics.

The story of Lorraine's struggle with the Ruhr goes back almost 100 years to the first Franco-Prussian war which handed over to Germany half of the fabulous ore-beds of the Lorraine basin. These beds, with five billion tons of ore, are the richest by far in all Europe. Around these beds, as soon as technicians learned to work their peculiar content, both French and German steel industries developed. The Germans, aided by Ruhr coke, developed a more efficient plant.

The line between the two old industries is still marked by the rolling hills and valleys of upper Lorraine. In the north, towards the Luxembourg and Belgian frontiers, what was the old French Steel Industry still stands, archaic and cramped, above its ugly workers' slums. To the east, in what used to be old Germany, as one approaches the Moselle valley, are the great steel plants the Germans laid out

before the first World War — cleaner, newer, more striking. By 1914, the Germans had taken to erecting their newest and best steel plants in Lorraine, in the Moselle valley where the flag of France flies today. The two best steel plants in French Lorraine — and in all France — are Rombas and Hagondange, both of which were built by the Germans just before World War I.

The decision of the German industrialists that Lorraine, and not the Ruhr, was to be "steel-master" of Europe stems from the steel-making process. One has to pour three tons of Lorraine ore and one ton of Ruhr coke into the high blast-furnaces to produce one ton of molten pig iron. And the German steel manufacturers decided it was cheaper to bring one ton of Ruhr coke to Lorraine than to take three tons of Lorraine ore to the Ruhr. The Germans built their new plants in then-German Lorraine to process pig iron and crude steel, and then shipped the raw products back to the Ruhr to be finished by the booming German engineering industries.

**Back to France**  
The first World War handed all Lorraine and the great ore fields back to France; and with Lorraine came the steel plants the Germans had built. But France, smug, confident and rich, let the wheels of Lorraine industry idle, year after year, rarely investing in new machinery, content with its cartel-protected market. For almost 50 years, until this year, no completely new steel plant has been built in France — a measure of the industry's slumber.

Defeat in the first war acted more as a stimulant than a drug to the Germans. They still had the matchless coke of the Ruhr to work with, plus the skill, technical knowledge and a stubborn will to thrive.

Just as defeat in the first World War galvanized the Germans, so defeat in the second has galvanized the French. The Monnet Plan — France's blueprint of national reconstruction — is a desperate effort to make up in five years for the 20 years of decay and abuse that made French Lorraine so obsolete a steel maker.

There is only a limited period in which France can overtake the long German lead before an independent Germany wriggles loose of

control, pushes back into the world steel market and struggles to remain the profound political and military influence that go hand-in-hand with steel hegemony.

Up to now, the French have concentrated on repairing war damage and bringing their practice in line with world technique. They have now gained pre-war capacity and face the problems ahead. If they are to stay in this market against Belgian, British and future German competition, the French must rush their new programme to completion; if, in 1952, they can still stand the pace and compete in the world, then France will have returned to the front rank of industrial powers.

**Cartel Structure**  
The greatest present shadow on French steel comes, as it always has come, from within the industry itself and the peculiar organization which French steel shares with all other French industries: its trust, or cartel structure. All French steel makers belong to the Metallurgical Syndicate which fixes one price for steel all over France and for export. It allocates each steel maker his precise share of the market, and divides incoming orders among the producers in fixed proportions. Competition does not exist, neither does the normal stimuli of competition.

The cartel structure reflects the valleys of Lorraine; in a three-hour drive one can pass 15 separate steel companies and six more pig-iron suppliers, sharing the making of 7m. tons of steel. Even the largest of these would be medium sized in America, and the small would be minnows. Only the largest French plants can approach the scale of investment or operation that modern technique demands.

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